

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1891.

## ARMED FOR BATTLE

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### Free Laborers Drive Out Convicts in the Tennessee Coal Fields.

STATE TROOPS HURRIED TO THE SCENE  
OF THE CONFLICT.

Origin of the Labor Troubles in the Briceville Region—The Governor Goes Out to Quell the Disturbance—Threatened Strike of Railway Employees in France—Monongahela Miners.

Col. Granville Sevier left the city at 8:54 a. m. and took last night for Briceville, where yesterday morning the armed free laborers drove the convicts and guards from the Tennessee Coal Mining Co.'s mine. During last evening Adjutant-General Norman telegraphed the Lookout Mountain Guards and Moerlein Zouaves of Chattanooga and the Knoxville Rifles to be in readiness. Capt. Woolford replied for the Lookout Mountain

Zouaves answered, putting the number of available men at forty. Capt. Patton of the Knoxville Rifles said he had forty men under arms. Two extra coaches were attached to the morning train out of Chattanooga for the accommodation of the militia. The Stone River Guards and the Washington artillery have been ordered to stand in readiness. Two thousand rounds of ammunition went down on the train with the Governor last night.

LO; which works mines in Anderson County, requested that a troop of forty convicts be sent to their property. The party went to Briceville, where the necessary barracks for their accommodations were, but the miners, to the number of over 300, had got wind of their coming and took charge of the whole party, marched them back to Coal Creek, where they were loaded on the cars and shipped to Knoxville. This coal company has had much trouble in securing miners at the prices they pay for mining coal and the pro-

supplant the striking miners with convict labor.

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**GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE.**

**FRENCH EMPLOYERS PREPARING TO MEET A THREATENED TIE-UP.**

PARIS, July 16.—In anticipation of the general railway strike, which was decided upon at a large meeting of the railway employes in Paris last night, the managers of the railways affected have for some days past been de-

every available man to be found along their respective lines to fill the places which may be vacated. In an interview last evening one of the railway officials informed the correspondent that, having ascertained approximately the number of men who would obey the call to strike, he was prepared to say that the company could fill every vacancy left by a strike within three hours. On the other hand, the leaders of the disaffected

Companies have not been able to engage more than one-third of the men to fill the vacant places, and that of these fully one-half will be won over by the strikers.

1 p. m.—Seven hundred men employed on the Northern Railroad have struck. The other lines are short handed and the strike is extending.

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**SIX THOUSAND MINERS MAY STRIKE.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—The proposed reduction in the pay of the Monongahela River

liggers. Meetings have been held by the men in several places and resolutions adopted to oppose the threatened move of the operators. The outlook is that the latter will precipitate a shut-down between Aug. 1 and the 15th unless the men agree to work at the reduced rate. This will likely be refused by the workers and another strike of the 6,000 miners is likely.

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**THE SALTON LAKE.**

**—Effects of the Flood.**

YUMA, Ariz., July 15.—Cleone Martinez, a well-known cattleman, arrived last evening from Cocopah Placers, Lower California. He reports an immense body of water running through Hardy's, Colo., into the desert. Martinez is familiar with that section and says should the channel be cut a little deeper the water from the Gulf of California will find an entry into the desert. He reports

miles below Yuma, which is running a big stream of water by way of Cook's Well and Salamo Mocha into the Salton basin. Martinez passed Hardy's, Colo., the 18th, and says all the breaks and crevasses can be repaired or shut off by the use of piling and levees. He reports scarcely any water in the river below Hardy's, Colo. Cocopac Indians arrived to-day assert that the main channel will run through Algonquinos Crevasse, following the edge of the sand hills and flowing through

**REPORT OF AN EXPLORING PARTY.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The source of the Salton Lake is now settled. The water comes from the Colorado River, and a newspaper party has just come into Salton from Yuma, having made the whole distance in a boat. They report that the Colorado River had broken through the western banks at several points, the original breaks being about twenty miles from Yuma. This overflow filled a large basin bounded by the Southern Pacific, the northern base of the Colorado

hills some distance south of Salton on the northwest. This basin was filling rapidly when the second break occurred in the last named ridge of hills, freeing an immense volume of water through two streams into the Salton basin, and forming the present lake. The salinity of the water is explained by the large deposits of salt in the desert. The water is bringing down an immense lot of sand, and excellent cattle food is springing up everywhere. The desert will soon have

**THE CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION AT LONDON—TOPICS DISCUSSED.**  
LONDON, July 16.—At this morning's session of the International Congregational Council presided over by Dr. J. K. McLean of Oakland, Cal., addressed the meeting upon the subject of "Home Missions." During the afternoon President Cyrus W. Northrop of Minneapolis, Minn., addressed the council. Great

national Congressional Council will hold in the City Temple Monday night next, at which Rev. Joseph Parker will preside. At this meeting a resolution will be submitted to the effect that the time has arrived for the recognition of the truth that moral law is equally binding upon men and women, and that all statutory disabilities on account of

## THE REBEL ENVOYS.

**Senors Moutt and Varas>About to Leave  
Washington.**

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**WHAT THE CHILIAN INSURGENTS EX-  
PECT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

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**Balmaceda—Treatment of the Congressional Party by the American Press—The War Promises to Be a Very Long One.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—It is reported here that Senors Moutt and Varas, the representatives of the Chilian Congressional party, in their interview with the

is too chilly for them and they will seek in the effete monarchies and new republics of the East the recognition that has not been accorded to them here. This is the statement made by a gentleman closely associated with the Congressional agents, who have been summoned within the past few days to consult with them here. He withholds his name from publication through fear that his family, yet in Chile, would suffer

The respondent had called to see Senator Moutt, but that gentleman was engaged, and he was referred to the gentleman in question as one having full knowledge of the work of the Congressional representatives. I would not be surprised, I said he, "if Senator Moutt, and, I presume

ougly disgruntled and disgusted with their reception here. They complain that they have been shunned and ignored."

RIGHTS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

"What right has the Government to treat them otherwise?"

"By all the laws of courtesy which prevail the world over these gentlemen were entitled to unofficial recognition. They are of high birth and superior education, but when a move was made by Senator Stewart to have them call at the State

be useless to present them. They do not ask anything of this government, and I can only say for the Congressional party that were the United States to offer to interfere with Bal-maceda on its account it would refuse the offer."

Why then, did these gentlemen come to the United States?"

"They came believing that the principles they represent would be respected here. They had reason to believe that an unofficial recognition would be accorded them."

that the United States Government through its Minister, Patrick Egan, had recognized the Congressional party when he proposed to effect a settlement with Balma-ceda. Why were the good offices of this Government offered if there were no grounds on which the revolutionists could be recognized? That one act of the Government of Brazil, France and the United States really determined the standing of our party. But when these gentlemen visited the capital of the United States they are treated as politi-

side of the question they are ignored. This treatment the Chilean gentlemen resent. They were taught to look upon the United States as the big elder brother among the republics, and a friend of constitutions and courts of justice, which Balmaceda ignores. Outside of a few society people there have been no callers on these gentlemen. There seems to be no disposition to accord them any position whatever, and they are about ready to leave. They are not only not re-

Senors Moutt, Varas and myself visited Arlington Cemetery. In the same conveyance was a detective spying on our every movement. This house is under constant surveillance, and I have no doubt that some hidden detective has noted your visit here, and will note your departure."

TREATMENT BY THE PRESS.

"How do Senors Moutt and Varas feel in regard to the press comments on their presence and on their party?"

"No, nothing has reached here for some time except the vaguest rumors. As to the reported victory of our cruiser, the Magellan, over several Balmacedan vessels, we hope it

"Does the Congressional party contemplate forcing hostilities and striking their heaviest blow soon?"

Chilian coast. I want to say this much, that in the event of Balmaceda gaining the victory the constitutional party will not die. I am bound to succeed, if not this year or next year then some time in the future. At present it looks as though this contest might drag on for many years."

**NEWS FROM THE FRONT.**

The following telegram has been received by Don Pedro Montt, the representative of the Chilean insurgent party:

The following cablegram was received this morning:

Lima, July 15.—Our army continues accoutred with the arms received from Europe. The greatest enthusiasm and discipline reigns. Large number of volunteers come to our ranks daily. Supplies continually arrive by steamers from Callao, Peru, and all parts of the Pacific. Provisions are abundant in Iquique. The nitrate works are

There will be change of Bill at Schneider's Garden tonight, "The Princess of Trebizond" following

...in all possible

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have been worsted at Coquimbo. That hardly be, inasmuch as they had an agreement with the Government troops in Huasaca Valley only a few days ago, and it is ten days hard marching from Huasaca Coquimbo, they could not have reached latter place."

Does the Congressional party contemplate using hostilities and striking their heaviest blow soon?"

"I think such intention very probable. It

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5. In the last paragraph, the author states that the











TRUTH IS STRA

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**The Romance of a Young St. and a Santiago Belle.**

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**HOW HE GAVE UP THE WOMAN  
WOED AND WON.**

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**After Sixteen Years the Separated  
Meet and Renew the Vows of Love  
Their Marriage Announced to  
Next October—A Queer Story  
Happy Sequel.**

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**July 18.—When Frank**

NEW YORK, July 10.—The woman he loved to surrender to the poor and the parent girl frowned upon his suit, he did not that after sixteen years they would love again under conditions more to a fulfillment of their desire Stenelle and the woman he wooed distinguished in Ohio some years ago at this city and in October they will wed. Stenelle is 43 years old and his bride a few years younger was indeed a romance. Stenelle was a newspaper man, lecturer, and theatrical manager. In 1874 he was in St. Louis for Old Mexico, where his were successful until he was induced

America. He was soon stranded in St. Chili. There Stenzelle made the acquaintance of G. H. Lansing of Bath, Eng.

was traveling with his family. La came interested in the young Ames introduced him to his wife and daughter. With the latter Stenzelle promptly fell in love. Mary Lansing accepted him and the engagement resulted after the young man had overcome the objection which his father first made to the match.

A FATAL STEP.

Stenzelle, whose fortunes improve through the patronage of the rich Englishman, began to associate with the young men of the town, to one of whom he introduced his daughter. He was Don Alejandro Ro-

young Spiliard, whose father was, is, a citrate magnate. Rodriguez, 24 years old, handsome and well-being aware of the engagement between and Mary Lansing, he also so the character of the girl, was deeply in love. He lived with the p his race and at once offered himself for the matter. The latter was and after a stormy interview his daughter in which American not to accept fathers from her scrothed he forbade her his house. Stenzelle, was not so easily disposed of. The him and an elopement was planned last moment, however, his sense prevailed and he realized the sacril

the girl to make for him, Stenzelle was interviewed. In the process the woman he loved he repudiated to the Englishman's daughter and the girl from her engagement. It was from this time that Stenzelle was formally accepted as the sutor of Lansing's hand. In his joy he ran his friend Stenzelle to whom he told of his love. Rodriguez was guilty of treasonous treachery, and Stenzelle, in his role of a friend, understood and, in a stand, wished him God speed in Frank Stenzelle was best man at the

BECAME A ROVER AGAIN.

Since he saw the woman he loved to another Stenzelle has been a rover. He has been married in 1901 and in 1909 he married in 1901.

his bride to South America. M  
selle died in 1884. About a  
Stenzelle visited his mother  
ville, Colo. He remained long  
and planned an exciting  
with pleasure, he endeavored  
capitalists in the large South Amer  
eries he had acquired. He adv  
various newspapers," among them  
this city. Within the week after h  
been announced he received a le  
ing the New York Stock Exchange  
Donna Rodriguez. The donna did  
to invest in South American prop  
her husband to tell her old lover o  
her husband had been dead. Th  
been taken ill with consum  
Paris, where the couple met in  
their marriage. The announcement

years that Mr. Lansing had been de-  
ceased and that the widow was we-  
lcome of any kind, her only re-  
sponse being, "Died. Two nieces, of  
education and a large fortune."  
Donna Rodriguez came to America  
her mother was an Italian woman  
to a well-known New York family.

THE OLD FLAME REKINDERED

Stensell at once repelled to the la-  
dies was only a few weeks ago—and  
was revived. There was a proposal  
marriage, a quick acceptance, and a  
came East, arriving in the city on  
July 7. He engaged rooms tempo-  
rarily at 100 Greenwich street, where  
himself once lived, and, older by sixty  
than when he left, he was in a  
his rival, but just as lively in

which were those of a lover again. It is the story of their romance which so unexpectedly and so happily Donna Rodriguez is living with her son. West One Hundred and Fifth street. The lover has taken lodgings near by. In the first of October they will be married and Stenzelle will take his bride to the States. After settling up his business here he will return to the United States and Washington. Donna Rodriguez and Stenzelle is rich.

**KEEP COOL.**

Over 1,200 double-wall quadruple wall guaranteed ice picketers (that is man and boy) from \$5 to \$12. Buy early for your choice.

**MERMED & JACCARD JEWELRY**  
Broadway and  
**On a Dangerous Errand**  
Sheriff Jordan of Brown County, Mo., through the city yesterday on his way to Kansas, to bring back John Cartley, a Kansas on a charge of murder. The killer, 29 years ago. John W. Moore was Cartley, who is alleged to have been killed, tied to Kentucky, and joined, it is claimed, vendetta. He was arrested at Eastern and was rescued by a mob surrounded the jail. He was captured and taken to Knoxville, where he was moved to Knoxville, where he was Sheriff Jordan expects trouble on his way back.

**Go to Peters at French Market**  
Cold, ripe melon.

**Wash, Door and Blind Comb**  
CHICAGO, July 16.—A regular issue of the Northwestern association of wash, door and blind manufacturers was held last evening, at which it was rumored that another attempt would be made to form a trust, and said the assembly was of encouragement, this morning the association met again, and expressed the opinion that the trust was not a good thing, and that the trusts was concerned they were unable in combining if they so wished.

**Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's**  
**Syrup the best remedy for children.**

**Taxing Museum Curious**  
NEW YORK, July 16.—The Board of Tax Commissioners have handed down a ruling holding the appraisers to be the collector of the duties on goods entering the country.

sculptures imported by Walter S. Davis & Co. in Galveston. Mr. Davis claimed the right to free entry as works of art and that the museum in question did not have the meaning of the law.















